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DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson

State Auditor Sherrick has made an excellent beginning in bringing to settlement the defaulted loans of college funds, and the State will lose very little. It is a good season in which to get the best out of lands.

The Boston Herald declares that Senator Gorman will not do for the Democratic | professions, but was probably part of her candidate for President. Mr. Gorman is a protectionist and led the "party perfidy" movement which so incensed Mr. Cleve- of war by Japan. It is said the latter

Mayor Bookwalter is clearly right in refusing to set aside the law in order to permit Sunday baseball. He could not do it if he wished to, and it is surprising that sensible men should think he would try.

The Logsdon investigation has started in at a lively pace, and if all who are called to testify are as communicative as the witness of Thursday night the public will learn many things of which it has not

General Gomez, the greatest leader and real hero of the Cuban war, will leave Havana to-day for the United States and will attend the St. Louis exposition exercises on April 30 as a representative of Cuba. The old man will probably enjoy being lionized.

to defray the expenses of the Logsdon inquiry if it shall go on with the detail with which it has begun. If that is the case another \$500 should be appropriated. The proceedings are both entertaining and in-

"Use the gavel" as a phrase to describe the ignoring of a large majority of a legislative body is novel and suggestive, but it is doubtful if the Illinois speaker will resort to such arbitrary conduct again simply because he suspects that money is being used to pass a bill

Nothing that Andrew Carnegie has done n the way of liberal donations redounds credit or will do more good his gift of \$500,000 to Tuskegee Institute. The sole condition he imposed, that Washington and his wife be cared for out of the fund while they live, was also highly commendable.

loaning school funds by county auditors is temper in their acts. The Carolinas and due largely to the efforts to obtain a second term. Far better results would be realized if county officers could be elected for only one term of four years. If the county treasurers had but one term of four years there would be few delinquent taxes compared with the amount now uncollected.

It has rarely or never happened that when an investigation has been started to catch Republicans the fish hooked was not some about wherever there was a possibility of being caught. So at the investigation of the charges against Commissioner Logsdon. The investigators were not looking for Democratic sinners; nevertheless the first to be caught with the investigating bait were Mayor Taggart's Board of Works men. It was not much of a haul that they got, but it is enough to show that they accepted the money for an election fund.

President Roosevelt has emerged from his long seclusion in Yellowstone Park and will resume his journey, his speeches and his handshaking. No President ever had just such an outing as he did in the great park. and no doubt he enjoyed it to the fullest extent. Nothing could have afforded him more perfect rest or greater recreation than the great solitudes of the park and the study of nature at first hand with such excellent opportunities for observation and so congenial a companion as John Burroughs. Now let the band begin to play again and the wheels to go around

Gen. James N. Tyner asks from the public a suspension of judgment regarding the breaking open of a safe in his office and the removal of papers therefrom by members The situation is one in which it is impossible to suspend judgment as to the lawlessness and criminality of the act referred to. There is no reason, as yet, to question Mr. Tyner's personal integrity, unless it shall appear that he congived at the breaking open of the safe, but there is little doubt that he has been made d. Mr. Tyner held office too long-so

of shield. It is a sad closing to a long career that was honorable until it was clouded by the acts of his relatives.

RUSSIA'S DEMAND ON CHINA.

Russia's demand upon China for the cession of Manchuria is probably the cuimination of a policy to which Russia has adhered for some time past, notwithstanding her repeated protestations to the contrary. It means that, with all the diplomatic fencing of the last two or three years, her promises to evacuate Manchuria and her pretense at doing so, Russia has intended all the time, when she got fully ready, to put forward the demand she has now made. Manchuria is a large Chinese province, the northern end of which projects well up into Russia, while the southern end borders on Korea bay, commands Korea and threatens Japan. In the spring of 1902, after the close of the Boxer war in China, Russia had 40,000 troops in Manchuria and was increasing her force there. She controlled the Russo-Chinese Bank and railroad and financial interests in the province. When China demanded the military evacuation of Manchuria a negotiation was begun to that effect, but was interrupted by Russla's demanding exclusive railroad and mining privileges in the province. Secretary Hay protested against this on the ground that it would constitute a monopoly, which would violate treaties made by China with foreign powers and would be a repudiation of repeated assurances by Russia that she intended to follow the commercial policy of the "open door" as advocated by the United States and favored by all European powers. The Russian minister at Washington assured the United States government that the concessions were sought without the knowledge of his government, and in so far as they conflicted with its avowed policy of an "open door" they would be vetoed. Then Russia's aggressive policy was suspended for awhile. She actually entered into an agreement to recognize Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria and to gradually withdraw all Russian troops from Manchuria within six months. Now comes a peremptory demand for the practical cession of Manchuria and the exclusion of all other nations from the province. No more Manchurian ports are to be opened and no more foreign consuls of any nationality are to be admitted. This demand is a flagrant violation of Russia's promises and plan from the beginning. Her possession of Manchuria will be construed as a cause power expects Great Britain and the United States to join with her in resisting the demands of Russia. The United States may use its moral influence or even file a protest against the cession of Manchuria to Russia, but it will not go any further.

AN INADEQUATE STATEMENT.

The statement of President Hadley, of Yale, criticising the Republican leaders in 1866 and 1870 for giving the colored man in the South the ballot before he was prepared for it, in a manner conveys the impression that those leaders without hesitation conferred the right of suffrage upon the negro. The criticism which the Journal would make is that in making such conclusions without any explanation, great injustice is done to the Republican reconstruction leaders. The explanation is that those leaders and the Republican Congress It is said that \$500 is not enough money in the spring of 1866 proposed the fourteenth amendment and submitted it to the States for ratification. It will be perceived by reading that amendment to the Constitution that the question of suffrage is left to the States on the condition that when any portion of the men of the voting age shall be denied the right of suffrage on account of race or color, representation in Congress shall be reduced. Another section declares that the public debt of the United States shall not be questioned, and further, that neither the United States nor any State shall pay any obligation incurred by those engaged in the rebellion and that

no claim for loss of slaves shall be paid. This entirely proper guarantee was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the States which seceded, but every one of them, except that of Tennessee, rejected proposition by overwhelming votes. and in some cases with exasperating speeches. The legislatures elected and the governments set up under the policy of Whatever laxity there may have been in | President Johnson had shown an alarming Georgia simply repealed the ordinance of secession instead of declaring it null and were elected to Congress. Nearly every State passed laws which went far to reduce the negroes to slavery again. In Virginia, if a negro broke his labor contract the employer could compel him to work an extra month with ball and chain if necessary. In Mississippi orphans of negroes and children whose parents did not provide mocratic catfish sluggishly swimming for them could be apprenticed, which meant that they could be re-enslaved.

> These were some of the conditions with which the Republican leaders were confronted when Congress reassembled. They had to choose between a new and more positive policy and permitting the Southern leaders to go ahead and reduce the negro to a condition of servitude and to give the country no guarantee that the heresy of secession was null and void; that efforts would not be made to pay the Confederate debt and to repudiate the war debt and pensions of the United States. It was simply a question of perfecting the essential results of the war or of adopting a radical remedy. If the whites who could, if they would, control every State except two with the negro voting, refused to participate, well and good; the whites had the opportunity, but they must repudiate serecognize the sacredness of the war debt of the United States. The result was the the Southern States under military rule until the States called conventions to izens, including blacks. It was a caustic remedy, including, as it did, the enfranchisement of the negro, but the whites of

the South were mainly responsible There is nothing new in all this, but learned men who are looked up to as fact that Republican statesmen made the could have accepted without forfeiting any principle. The men of those days, the men a great religious autocracy must think cities where organized labor closes the door

committee, were as able and patriotic men South, in the act of 1866, what Abraham Lincoln offered, namely, declaration of the abolition of slavery, the repudiation of secession and a guarantee of the sacredness of the debt of the United States. The South refused, and the act of 1867 was adopted as the only way to save the results of the war.

THE GROWTH OF ELECTRICAL

BUSINESS. The annual report of the General Electric Company, headquarters in New York, gives an idea of the rapid development and large volume of a business which is, as yet, in its infancy. The General Electric Company is a trust, or consolidation under one management of several companies originally repre senting different branches of electrical business. The annual report shows that the total sales of electrical apparatus and supplies for the fiscal year amounted to \$36,685,while the orders received amounted to \$39,944,454. The profits during the year were \$10,277,169, and, after paying all expenses, dividends and interest on debentures, there remained at the close of the year a surplus of \$4,482,701. A detailed report of the sales shows on what lines the business is growing. The orders received during the year included 800,000 horse power in generators and rotary converters, 400,000 horse power in railway motors, 600,000 horse power in transformers, 16,000 stationary motors, and more than 80,000 arc lamps. Among the applications of electricity to which special attention was directed during the year were the substitution of electric for mechanical drive in cotton mills, the application of electric motors for driving individual machines in mills, factories and machine shops; the use of electricity in mining operations for haulage, hoists, pumps and drilling; the use of motors on warships and merchant steamers, replacing steam and hydraulic auxiliaries; the utilization of water powers for the generation of electrical energy, and the use of motors for made during the year in the utilization of water power for the generation and transmission of electricity. In one instance, in India, 6,000 horse power is transmitted from a waterfall a distance of ninety miles.

These figures indicate rapid growth of business, but the General Electric Company does not monopolize the field. The Westinghouse Electric Company, of Pittsburg, has recently been awarded contracts valued at \$3,000,000 for equipping an electric system in Nicaragua embracing five hundred miles of road extending from the coffee plantations to the coast. The power to operate this road will be derived from a hydraulic plant which will cost about \$12,000,000. Still another American firm has been awarded a contract for the equipment of an electric traction system in Japan, and for 100,000 sixteen-candle power incandescent lamps to be shipped abroad. No other industry has ever developed as rapidly as this, and apparently there is no limit to its growth. As a motor power electricity is evidently destined to become a competitor of steam in fields where steam has long been without a rival, and the former can be applied to a great variety of uses to which the latter is not applicable at all. We seem to be entering upon the electrical age.

THE CANTRELL VERDICT.

Public opinion will heartily approve the verdict of the jury in the Cantrell case. This community has never been more thoroughly shocked and deeply aroused than it was by the disclosures in the grave-robbing cases, in which this man was the ringleader and chief offender. If anything could be more revolting than the crimes themselves it was his cold-blooded way of describing them. Public sentiment was unanimous in demanding his punishment, and if the defense set up for him had prevailed or he had been allowed to escape on any technicality everybody would have felt that justice had been cheated and the lav trifled with. Perhaps lawyers who have a bad case cannot be blamed for grasping at straws, but even Cantrell's counsel must have felt that the plea of insanity was a frivolous one. There was absolutely nothing to sustain it except the testimony of few experts. The public has learned to attach little importance to this kind of testimony, and in the present case the experts themselves were about equally divided in opinion. The "hypothetical question" business was adroitiy worked both sides. This consists in constructing an imaginary person, imputing to him all that is claimed by the prosecution or the defense, as the case may be, stating a great many surmises as facts, virtually dictating conclusion for the witness, and winding up with "please state what, in your opinon, is the mental condition of such a person-whether or not he is of sound or unsound mind." In Cantrell's case the hypothetical question propounded by the attorneys for the defense invariably elicited the answer that the hypothetical man described in the question was of unsound mind, while the hypothetical question propounded by the attorneys for the prosecution to the same experts invariably elicited the reply that the hypothetical person was sane. So there you are. The jury seem to taken a common-sense view of the case, as it was their right and duty to do, and to have decided that Cantrell is not insane in any sense that should insure him immunity from punishment for his crimes.

Apropos of Russia's war demand upon of the United States, it is well enough to recall what Mr. Henry Norman, English traveler and publicist, said in a recent work entitled "All the Russias." He said that Russian diplomacy did not recognize cession, slavery, the Confederate debt, and | any obligation to speak the truth, and that the American belief that Russia is a genuine, sympathetic friend, moved by admiration for the American people and their inin the ether." He said Russia lifed to pose which delegates were selected by loyal cit- as a friend of the United States because that tended to prevent or postpone any cooperation in world affairs between the United States and England, but beyond admiring and envying our prosperity "America does not exist for Russia except when a troublesome secretary of state puts a oracles seem to forget the very important | series of direct questions about Manchuria | Reformatory are from the ranks of those at all, thinks about America precisely what about a huge secular democracy four thouat those who had his confidence and whom | York: E. B. Washburne. of Illinois, and the United States will never be allowed to

he should now be anxious to expose instead Justin S. Morrill, of the reconstruction interfere with Russia's Eastern policy. The new demand upon China is quite as much as ever sat in Congress. They offered the | a slap in the face of England as it is of the United States.

> Washington dispatches say that the politicians in that city cannot see what Senator Hanna is "driving at" in making such speeches as he made in Columbus, O., and by taking so prominent a part in the work of attempting to get rid of strikes. They have never performed an act that did not promise to add to their personal advantage, and they cannot see why Mr. Hanna should. His oft-repeated declaration that he would rather bring labor and capital into har monious relations than be President makes no impression upon such narrow and practical intellects, and they ignore his declarations and puzzle themselves as to what he "is up to." They cannot understand how it is that a senator can have any other interest than in an election, and that his own election. The time has come to take Mr. Hanna at his word. He has made it his life work to bring labor and capital into harmonious relations. would get rid of the strike and the boycott. He would save this country from the losses incurred by great strikes.

No Use for Them.

Philadelphia Press. "Sir," began the crippled beggar, "I have cor

rupted the busy merchant, absent-mindedly. Where the Trouble Lies.

Chicago News. Silfkins-Is there any truth in the report that Blank's wife suffers from kleptomania?

Flitter? Doesn't the landlord ask a good deal for it?"

"Yes; he often asks five and six times a month for it."

Farmer Barnes-Yes; poor Josh Medders wuz run over by an auto, but he seems happy. Farmer Hedges-Does the doctor say he can

Farmer Barnes-No; but the lawyer does!

been waiting an hour Wife-You used to say you'd be willing to wait fourteen years for me, like Jacob. Husband-I only wish I had.

"Adam and Eve must have had a hard time."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

a word or two in this battle of giants, I would like to say that no better defense of as I have seen, than the late address of Senator Hanna at Columbus, and the recapitalist as Carnegie ever was, while she workingmen only is equally obvious. mediate employer, cuts no perceptible fig-

ure in the transaction except a momentary annoyance in trying to protect the real party in interest from the unjust extortions of the producer. The practical result of all arbitrary demands for higher and higher wages, which result in an advance through the greatest of all humbugs, "ar-"conciliation." bitration "compromise whateur else you are pleased to call it, is seen in the late "compromise" of the bi-

But Senator Hanna and others do President Parry an injustice, it seems to me.

Consumers have not only the right to demand protection from such arbitrary methods of increasing the cost of fuel and every other article of daily use, but society has a right to demand that nonunion men shall be permitted to work at any trade they choose. Even the graduates of our technical schools, whose chief aim is to be to teach trades to those who cannot learn them in shops, will not be allowed to work except as "scabs," or to take the place vacated by Dr. M. A. Spink, Indianapolis, and Dr. Wila union man. Society has a right to de- liam J. Herdman, Ann Arbor, Mich. Gen-mand this if for no other reason than to eral discussion. keep men and boys from going to the penitentiary. Driven from work, they either starve or steal. The statistics of all reformatories and penitentiaries show an alarming condition of morals among those who are not allowed to learn trades. Eightyone per cent, of the young men in our State who have no trades. There are thirty times as many from this class as from the blacksmiths, carpenters and brickmasons com-Ninety-eight per cent. of the boys in the Reform School are from towns and to trades, except in limited numbers, and the statistics from every State show the same conditions. I insist, therefore, that the real controversy is between the consumers and organised labor, and that society has a right to demand that its methods should be so changed as to give every man

PROGRAMME IN FULL.

-Wednesday Evening, May 6 .-

-Thursday Morning, May 7 .-

Social Parasite or Social Product?"

Forbes, New York city.

Mimms, Atlanta.

liam H. Allen, Ph. D., secretary New York

Association for Improving the Condition of

the Poor, New York city. Discussion: "Re-

Lodging Houses," opened by Miss Willard

Chicago. "Elimination of Individual Vag-

rants; Vagrancy Police," opened by James Forbes, New York city. "The Rural Vag-

rant." opened by James F. Jackson, Minne-

floor, opened by ex-Mayor Livingston

-Thursday Afternoon .-

fren's Courts and the Probation System.'

W. C. Kilvington, Nashville, Tenn., chair-

man of the section. No papers. The entire

time will be devoted to open discussion of

questions dealing with the juvenile delinquent. "Disease and Dependence, Housing and Sanitary Inspection." Mrs. Alice N.

Lincoln, Boston, Mass., chairman of the

Inspection." No papers. "County and Mu-

nicipal Institutions, Outdoor Relief and

-Thursday Evening .-

"State Supervision and Administration of

Charities and Correction." Report of the

committee by the chairman, Prof. Frank W.

Blackmar, Lawrence, Kan., followed by dis-

ussion. Discussion by Prof. D. C. Brown.

-Friday Morning, May 8 .-

10:00-"Juvenile Delinquents, Including Chil-

dren's Courts and the Probation System.

W. C. Kilvington, chairman. Open discus-

sion of methods of prevention and treat

ment of juvenile delinquency. "State Su-

pervision and Administration of Charities

pendence, Housing and Sanitary Inspec-

House Problem." Paper by C. M. Hubbard,

-Friday Afternoon.-

dren's Courts and the Probation System.

2:00-"Juvenile Delinquents, Including Chil-

discussion, "The Juvenile Court," to be in-

troduced by officers of juvenile courts pres-

Treatment of Criminals, Including Proba-

secretary New York Prison Aid Association.

Legal Aid." Edmond J. Butler, New York

city, chairman. Topic, "The Treatment of

Needy Families in Their Homes-By Ma-

terial Aid," presented by Lee K. Frankel,

New York city; "By Educational and Re

ligious Aids," presented by J. Carroll Payne, Atlanta, Ga.; "By Industrial Aid,"

presented by Michael Heymann, New Or-leans, La. General discussion.

-Friday Evening .-

dren's Courts and the Probation System."

8:00-"Juvenile Delinquents, Including Chil-

Department of Neglected and Dependen

10:00-"Colonies for and Segregation of De-

fectives." Report of standing committee by

the chairman, Alexander Johnson, superin-

tendent School for Feeble-minded Youth.

per by Dr. W. P. Spratling, superintendent

Sonyea, N. Y. Discussion opened by Dr.

Daniel B. Murphy, Rochester, N. Y., and

-Saturday Afternoon .-

-Saturday Evening .-

Bayonne, N. J., chairman of committee. Address, "Child Labor and Pauperism."

Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago,

Address, "Child Labor and Illiteracy," Hon.

Hoke Smith, Atlanta. Address, "The Legal

and Economic Aspect of Child Labor," J. J.

Willett, Anniston, Ala. Address, "Child

Labor as a National Problem," by Edgar

Gardner Murphy, chairman of the Alamaba

-Sunday Afternoon, May 10 .--

The conference sermon will be delivered

by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mad-

-Sunday Evening .-

It is expected that the pulpits of Indian-

apolis will be occupied by conference dele-

-Monday Morning, May 11 .-

9:30-Main business session of the confer-

10:00-"The Insane, Including Psychopathic

Hospitals, Boarding Out and After-care.

York State Commission in Lunacy.

Frederick Peterson, M. D., president New

man. Paper, "For What Class of Mental

Defectives Should the State Make Pro-

superintendent State Hospital for the In-

sane, Tuscaloosa, Ala. General discussion.

pitals in Our Large Cities," presented by

-Monday Afternoon.-

2:00- 'Destitute Children, Truancy, Child

Labor and Recreation." Mr. Fox, chair-

man. Address, "The Use and Abuse of

Factory Inspection," Mrs. Florence Kelly,

secretary of the National Consumers

Rev. C. Breckenridge Wilmer, Atlanta, Ga

Mayor J. F. Hanson, president of the Bibb

Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga. Ad-

dress, "Industrial Consideration Mill Own-Sociological Work of the Cotton Mill Own-

8:00-"Needy Families in Their Homes, In-

ers," D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C. Ad-

League.

"Reception or Psychopathic Hos-

Address, "The Moral Hazard,

"The Employer's Point of View.

"Industrial Considerations and the

vision and in What Way?" Dr. J. T. Searcy,

ison-square Presbyterian Church, New York

committee on child labor. General discus-

8:00-"Destitute Children, Truancy, Child

Hugh F. Fox.

New York State Hospital for Epileptics,

W. Wilmarth, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Fort Wayne, Ind. "An Ideal Colony,"

Dr. A. C. Rogers, Faribault, Minn.

No session of the conference.

Labor and Recreation."

Children, Toronto, Canada. Others to be

-Saturday, May 9 .-

:30-Conference business.

Speakers to be announced.

ent, followed by open discussion.

ion, Parole and Pardon.

announced.

C. Kilvington, chairman. Subject for

Vagrancy." C. L. Stonaker, Denver, chairman of the section. Subject, "Co

followed by open discussion.

chairman. Discussion.

tion." Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln,

Subject for discussion, "The

2:00-"Juver 3 Delinquents, Including Chil-

Minn. General discussion from the

instatement of Vagrants through Municipa

TIES AND CORRECTION, MAY 6. The National Conference of Charities and Correction will meet this year in Indianapolis. Some of the most noted men in the United States in that line of work will deliver addresses during the conference, which begins Wednesday evening, May 6, and continues until Tuesday evening, May 12. Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Board of State Charities, who has won for himself a leading position among those that seek to solve social problems, yesterday announced the programme for the conference. Indiana will be well to the front. A dozen years ago the State was never heard of at national conferences of the organization, but in recent years Indiana men have occupied a prominent place in the deliberations

THE HUMORISTS.

"Don't need any to-day. Good day!" inter-

given careful study for a year. Each address will be discussed, and it is anticipated Timkins-No. I guess not. I understand it is the that the results of the conference will be shopkeepers who suffer. far-reaching. Asks Often.

The programme for the conference fol-"How about the rent of this house of yours, Address of welcome, responses, and the annual address of the president, Robert W. De Forest, of New York city.

"County and Municipal Institutions, Out-Why He Rejoiced. 9:30-Conference business. by the president of committees on "Organization for 1904" and "Resolutions. 10:00-Report of the committee. General subject, "Vagrancy." Paper, "The Vagrant;

Three Years Married.

Husband (to wife late for the theater)-I've

Really Tough.

"How so?"

"They had no childhood." "What of that?"

"Why, they never had the satisfaction of tell ing their children how it was when they were

REAL LABOR CONTROVERSY.

The Dispute Is Between Organized Labor and the Consumers.

If an outsider may be permitted to put in

organized labor has ever been made, so far port of President Parry that provoked the address, and his retort to the address displayed equal ability; yet each is discussing a question that has no existence in fact. and Correction." Prof. F. W. Blackmar, chairman. Discussion. "Disease and De-Each purports to be talking about the relation of capital to labor, whereas there can be no such a classification of society as the capitalist and the laborer, for everybody who is worth anything to society is both secretary Associated Charities of Cincinnati, on "Housing of the Poor in the City of Cincinnati," followed by discussion. a capitalist and a laborer, now this and now that. The washerwoman is as truly a is as truly a laborer as if she belonged to a half-dozen labor unions. With her capital she employs a half a dozen men and women to make the soap she uses, and another half-dozen or so to make her starch, and others to make her tubs and the like, while with the balance of her 50 cents she employs men and women in factories to make clothing material, and so of every man and woman who earns a living by brain or brawn, on land or sea. The absurdity that nobody is a capitalist who does not own a factory or otherwise employ a score or a thousand is too manifest to need elucidation, and the unfairness of considering the interests of big capitalists and of union Again, each of these giants talks of the issue being between employer and employe, and them only, where a lot of men are employed. That is wholly foreign from the and the producer; the middleman, the im-

tuminous coal miners and operators in Indianapolis a few weeks ago. The miners wanted 20 per cent. advance, which the operators pretended to resist, but they "comomised" on 14 per cent.; the next day they increased the price of coal, two months before the new scale went into effect, so that every consumer pays 25 cents a ton more than before the "compromise. Operators do not care a copper for an advance; it is the consumer who pays the cost in all cases, not the middleman, the

when they allege that he and those he represents want to crush out organized labor. The very reverse is true if I have read the report and the speech of the president and he resolutions of the convention correctly. All these approve of such organizations, but they complain of their methods of enforcing their demands. The employers and, back of them, the real party in interest, the con-sumer, do not object to labor unions; they do not object to their demanding higher wages, nor to their refusing to work with nonunion men, nor to their striking, but they do object to their not permitting others to learn trades except in limited numbers, not allowing nonunion men to take the places they vacate. These men have a right to work, and all that the Manufacturers' Association demands is their right to em-

a chance. It must and will come to t

New York city, chairman. Report of the committee by the chairman. Topic, "The Treatment of Needy Families in Their Homes—By Private Relief Societies," presented by Thomas M. Mulry, New York city; "By Charity Organization Societies," presented by Jeffrey R. Brackett, Balti-more, Md.; "By Public (Official) Agencies." NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARI-General discussion. Brief "report of progress" from the committee appointed at the Detroit (1902) conference on "Workingmen's Detroit (1902) conference on '

chairman of the committee, Prof. Charles Distinguished Students of Criminol-R. Henderson, of the Chicago University. -Tuesday Morning, May 12 .ogy Will Make Addresses-In-9:30-Business session diana's Proud Position.

10:00-"Disease and Dependence, Housing and Sanitary Inspection." Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln, Boston, Mass., chairman, Paper, "Relation of Disease to Dependence," Homer Folks, commissioner of charities of New York city. Address, "Accidents and Hurtful Occupations as Causes of Dependence," Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon, New York -Tuesday Afternoon.-

"County and Municipal Institutions, Outdoor Relief and Vagrancy." Mr. Stonaker, chairman. Topic, "County and Municipal Corrections." Discussion opened by Amos Butler, secretary of the Indiana Board of State Charities. General discussion. "Needy Families in Their Homes, Including Legal Aid." Mr. Butler, chairman Topic, "The Treatment of Needy Families in Their Homes-By the Paid Worker," presented by Miss Mary E. Richmond, secretary Charity Organization Society, Phila-delphia, Pa.; "By the Volunteer Worker," presented by A. W. Gutridge, St. Paul, Minn.; "By the Visiting Nurse." by Mrs. William Nixon, Atlanta, Ga. eral discussion. "Destitute Children, Truancy, Child Labor and Recreation.' of the national body. Joseph P. Byers, su-Fox, chairman. Topic, "Destitute and Neglected Children." Address, "The Children's Age," by Mrs. E. E. Wilson, New Jersey perintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, is general secretary of the organization this year, and among the Indiana men who will State Board of Children's Guardians, Elizabeth, N. J. Address, "The Children of the Mountains and Rural Districts," by George speak at the meeting in this city are Alexander Johnson, superintendent of the School Sehon, superintendent of the Kentucky Children's Home Society, Louisville, Ky. for Feeble-minded Youth, at Fort Wayne; Demarchus C. Brown, of the Butler College Address, "Common Sense and Co-operaby Rev. Hastings H. Hart, superinfaculty: Amos W. Butler, secretary of the tendent of the Children's Home and Aid Board of State Charities, and William B. Streeter, agent of the Board of State Chari-Society, Chicago, Ill. General discussion, by William B. Streeter, agent In-At the six days' meeting in this city rediana Board of State Charities, Indianapports will be presented by students of so- olis, and John B. Montgomery, superintendent State Public School, Coldwater, Mich. ciology on problems to which they have

-Tuesday Evening .-8:00-"The Treatment of Criminals, Including Probation, Parole and Pardon. J. Barrows, chairman. Report of the committee by the chairman. Topic, "Prison Labor in the South, with Special Reference to State Control and the Lease System." Speakers to be announced.

The officers of the national association President-Robert W. De Forest, New York city. Vice Presidents-Mrs. Stephen Baldwin, Detroit, Mich.; S. W. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; J. J. Kelso, Toronto, Canada; ichael Heymann, New Orleans, La.; F erick Degetau, San Juan, Porto Rico. General Secretary-Joseph P. Byers, Jef-

Secretaries-W. H. McClain, St Louis, Mo.; Mrs. S. Izetta George, Denver, Col.; W. Frank Persons, New York city; W. S. Eagleson, Columbus, O.; A. W. Abbott, Orange, N. J. Treasurer-Alfred O. Crozier, Wilmington,

Official Reporter and Editor-Mrs. Isabe Barrows, New York city. Executive Committee—Robert W. De Forest, chairman ex officio; Roeliff Brinkerhoff Mansfield, O.; F. B. Sanborn, Concord Mass.; A. E. Elmore, Fort Howard, Wis. Fred H. Wines, Washington, D. C.; William P. Letchworth, Portage, N. Y .: Philip Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.; Right Rev. D. Gillespie, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. H. Hart, Chicago, Ill.; L. C. Storrs, Lansing Robert Treat Paine, Boston, Mass Wright, Madison, Wis.; Alexander Fort Wayne, Ind.; William R Stewart, New York city; Charles R. Henderson, Chicago, Ill.; Charles E. Faulkner, Minneapolis, Minn.; John M. Glenn, Balti-Md.; Timothy Nicholson, Ric Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind. Rev. S. G. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; James Allison, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Julia C. Lath-

and Municipal Charities." Discussion opened by representatives of (1) New England, (2) the South, (3) the Middle West, MEETINGS OF TEACHERS

MEN TRAINED IN HISTORY AND SCI-ENCE HOLD SESSIONS.

Rockford, Ill.; Nathan Bijur, New city; Jeffrey R. Brackett, Baltimore, Mrs. E. E. Williamson, Elizabeth,

Present Officers of the History Section -Science Teachers at Manual Training School.

Two educational meetings which opened vesterday drew a large number of high school teachers and college professors to the city. Both meetings were unusually well attended, and one of them-the history section of the State Teachers' Association -broke all previous records.

The sessions of the History Section were held at the English Hotel, opening at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. It is the sixth annual meeting of the section and was to have been held in the new Claypool Hotel, but the hotel is not yet ready for the public. The programme for the afternoon consisted of two papers; one by Dr. Andrew Stephenson, professor of history in De Pauw University, Greencastle, on "One Year of Greek and Roman History in the High School," and the other by Dr. Cyrus Hodgin, of Earlham College, Righmond, on "Aids to One Year in Greek and Address, "Reforming Children Without a Roman History." The discussion of Dr. Reformatory," by J. J. Kelso, superintendStephenson's paper was opened by Joseph Iglehart, of the Evansville High School.

Last evening Dr. S. B. Harding, of Indiana University, Bloomington, presented a paper on "One Year of European History in the High School." The discussion was opened by Miss Anna Wilson, of the Crawfordsville High School, and Miss Ida Webb. of the Elwood High School. Miss Adelaide Baylor, of the Wabash High School, read a paper on "Aids to One Year of European History in the High School," and the session was closed with a general discussion of the topic.

The section will conclude its meeting this forenoon with a session at 9:30 o'clock, at which Dr. T. F. Moran, of Purdue University, Lafayette, will read a paper on "One Year of American History in the High School," and Arthur W. Dunn, of the Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, will present the subject, "Aids to One Year of American History in the High School." The discussion of Dr. Moran's paper will be led by W. S. Davis, of the Richmond High School, and Miss Mary B. Cox. of the Huntington High School

HISTORY SECTION.

The officers of the history section are as follows: President, Charles S. Meek, Elwood; vice president, W. A. Millis, Crawfordsville; secretary, Josephine Cox, Indianapolis: treasurer, A. E. Bester, Franklin. The following members registered for yesterday's sessions. Earl C. Walker, New Albany: J. C. Prithy, Terre Haute: Lilian Terre Haute; Josephine Cox, Indianapolis; Mary B. Cox, Huntington; Ida Webb, Elwood: Lydia C. Marks, Lafayette; E. E. Giltner, Bloomington; Cyrus W. Hodgin, Earlham College, Richmond; J. A. Woodburn, Indiana University, Bloom A. Preston, Indianapolis; Stella Moore, Wabash; Joseph Iglehart, Evansville; B. F. Coen, Rensselaer; Harlow Lindley, Earlham College, Richmond; J. W. King, W. O. Lynch and L. L. Beeman, Indiana Univer-Bloomington; Elizabeth Messmore, Terre Haute: E. L. Talbert, Kokomo; W. S. Davis, Richmond; Arthur Moore, Rockville; Charles S. Meek, Elwood; S. M. Salem; Mrs. H. C. Betts and F. A. Ogg, Indianapolis; S. B. Harding, Indiana University, Bloomington; T. F. Moran, Purdue University, Lafayette; Andrew Stephenson, De Pauw University, Greencastle A. E. Bester, Franklin College, Franklin; Anna Wilson, Crawfordsville; F. F. Hummel, Chicago.

The second educational meeting was that

of the State Science Teachers' Association, which opened its eighth annual session at the Manual Training High School in the afternoon with an attendance of one hundred teachers from all parts of Indiana. W. A. Fiske, of Richmond, is the president of the association; D. T. Weir, Indianapolis, is the secretary; J. A. Thompson, Richmon, treasurer, and N. A. Williams, Inlianapolis, chairman of the executive com-

dress, "Medical and Social Aspects of the Child Labor Question," Frederick L. Hoff-man, statistician of the Prudential Insur-ance Company, Newark, N. J. General dis--Monday Evening.—

The programme for the afternoon included the following topics: "The Relation of Science Teaching to Nature Study," by Legal Aid." Edmond J. Butler, Dr. L. H. Rettger, of the State Normal.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Some of the Features of Especial Interest to Appear To-Morrow.

HOUSE-HUNTING IN INDIANAPOLIS-Experiences of the family seeking a new residence in the city.

Insurance in Relation to Charity," by the TALKS ON LIVE TOPICS-Little stories of street and town gathered here and there.

> GEORGE ADE'S SOCIAL STUDY-The modern fable of the attempt to spruce up the family and give it a

HUNGRY FOR THE HILLSsketch by Sallie Cowlam, describing he feelings of a Kentucky and an Indiana woman exiled in the Southwest. THE ILLUSTRIOUS ONION-

ily that has many noble members. OPINIONS ON SPIRITUALISM— Comments drawn out by a New Yorker's

The humble vegetable comes of a fam-

recent experience. WOMEN AS CRIMINALS-Some examples which indicate a genius

in that line. CELEBES FOREST MEN-

tribe recently discovered which rises little higher than monkeys. ORGANIZED CAPITAL-

Plans and purposes of the National As-sociation of Manufacturers. OUR NEW NAVAL STATIONS-

Something about the chain of new stations and depots stretching over the

CESARE LOMBROSO-

Curious traits in men of genius. MYSTERIES OF THE NIGHT-

The tragedy of the Grange Ball, by Edgar Pickering. WANTED-A COMPANION- '

Original story by Shirley Raynard. WALL-STREET LETTER-

W. G. Nicholas writes of matters of interest in the financial center. CAMPUSTRY" AT IRVINGTON-

Betty's Student Friends Discuss an Unauthorized Study. Terre Haute; "Laboratory Methods in Physiography," by Miss Belle Hilands, of Madison; "One-year Course in Physiology for Bedford; "Plant Physiology,"

'Quantative Methods in Chemistry," by George A. Abbott, of the Manual Training High School, Indianapolis Last night at the Shortridge High School Dr. D. W. Dennis, of Earlham College, Richmond, delivered an illustrated lecture before the association on "Plant Adapta-

Arthur, of Purdue University, Lafayette;

ANY TAXPAYER MAY SUE

SUPREME COURT DECISION IN PERRY COUNTY CASE IMPORTANT.

It Has a Direct Bearing on Holt Case Now Before Appellate Court-

Argument Heard.

Oral argument in the suit against Sterling R. Holt and his bondsmen to recover \$60,000 alleged to have been illegally received by Mr. Holt while he was treasurer of Marion county, was heard by the Appellate Court yesterday. One of the principal points discussed in the argument was the right of a taxpayer to bring such suit in case the county officers failed or refused to do so. The right of a taxpayer to sue a county officer directly without joining his bondsmen was expressly declared by the decision which the Supreme Court handed down at noon yesterday in the Perry county case, which decision covered many of the points

argued in the Holt case.

overruled.

The argument for Romus F. Stuart, the appellant, was made by P. W. Bartholomew. Hawkins & Smith and John R. Wilson represented the appellees. The appellees' counsel insisted that the suit was barred by the statute of limitations because the complaint was not filed within five years after Holt's term of office expired. This contention was met by the appellant by pointing out that this aint merely amended another one which ad been filed fifteen months earlier. The allegations that Holt had lent public money and had collected interest on them was leclared by the appellees insufficient to show that the county was entitled to this interest, because the treasurer of the county is also treasurer of the city of Indianapolis and the School Board. The appellants' contended that a county treasurer could not be allowed to make personal profit out of the necessities of the county. The Supreme Court yesterday held, in deciding the suit against Martin F. Casper, former auditor of Perry county, that individual taxpayers have the right to sue when officers fail to do so. Suit was ought against Casper to recover \$3,985 alleged to have wrongfully been granted him by the commissioners of that county. Judge Dowling holds the argument that no one but the com represent a deplorable state of affairs, it true. It would place every county at the mercy of dishonest officials, he said. The contention of the appellees was squarely

suit to test the constitutionality of the act of 1901, compelling transient merchants to pay a county license, is now being contested in the Supreme Court. The purpose of the act was to stop a practice of transients going into a town and disturbing trade and injuring established merchants by cutting prices or holding "fake" fire and bankrupt sales. Abe Levy, of Fort Wayne, took a stock of goods to Cherubusco, Whitley county. He sold a pair of suspe for 11 cents, was arrested and fined \$50 under the new law for selling without a license. His attorneys argue before the Supreme Court that this is class legislation, that it violates the federal Constitution and that it prevents a person following a vocation not injurious to the public. brief of the State holds, among other things that the license act is a valid exercise of the police power.

IN FEDERAL COURT.

Two Railroads Fighting Over Two Miles Right of Way.

The suit of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company against the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company was begun in the Federal Court yesterday. The E. & T. H. is trying to oust the L., E. & St. L. from two miles of its right of way near Princton, Ind. The B. Southard, Greencastle; Louise Barbour, former road secured its right of way about forty years ago. Ten years ago the defendant company laid its track beside the complainant's road for a distance of two miles at Princeton. At that time both roads were part of the D. J. Mackay system. They had the same president and the same di-rectors. The defendant road was caught in the panic of 1893 and changed hands. Two years ago it became a part of the Southern system. The complainant states that it has owned the entire right of way for forty years, and the fact that the other company has gone into other hands does not alter that right.

Igglehart & Taylor, of Evansville, represent the Evansville & Terre Haute, and William L. Taylor, of this city, and Alex. Humphrey, of Louisville, the defendants.

Human Bodies Exhumed.

A laborer in the employ of Julius Keller, who is engaged in remodeling the Central College of Physicians' and Surgeons' building, at Pennsylvania and South streets. yesterday unearthed the decomposed parts of several human bodies which had been buried in the cellar of the building. The disposition of several bodies which were taken from the college building after the first visit of the detectives in the grave bing investigation has been a a for speculation for some time. It was suggested that some of the bodies might have been buried in the vicinity of the cellar at the time of their disappearance, and after the discovery of several bodies on a street near the college building.